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TEN PAGES

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1930

"Business."
Saturday Evening, Jan. 4.—The New
York stock market exhibited an upward
trend during the week. Today's closing
quotations compared with those of a
week ago show that of the active in-
vestments, 100 advanced, 13 declined
and eight remained steady. The advances
were substantial, while the declines were
with one or two exceptions confined to
small fractions. Among the issues making
the biggest advances were Delaware and
Hudson's River, Canadian Pacific 4s,
American Sugar, Illinois Central 4s,
Rocking Hs, Northern Pacific 4s, New
American 4s, Big Four 3s, Smelters 2s,
Louisville and Nashville 2s, Atlantic
Coast Line 2s, Locomotive common 2s,
Copper 2s, Great Northern 2s, York
Central 2s. The disposition to im-
prove was due largely to the practical
disappearance of the premium on cur-
rency and a general feeling both in this
country and in Europe that monetary
conditions in the money situation would soon
be restored. Among other factors of in-
fluence marksmen were the reduction in
the Bank of England rate, from 4 to 3
per cent, and the appointment of receivers
for the Seaboard Air Line, reports that
the Government would institute action to
compel a severance of the Southern Ry.
from the Union Pacific, several de-
creases in Atchafalaya system's net earnings
for November, quarterly dividend declar-
ation by Anaconda of only 50c per share
against \$1.25 for the preceding quarter
and \$1.50 a year ago, and the announce-
ment that the Canadian Pacific would
give its stockholders the right to sub-
scribe for 20 per cent of new stock, in-
stead of 10 per cent, as heretofore. There
were substantial evidences of improve-
ment in the money situation. Aside
from the Bank of England's action
in reducing its discount rate, which re-
flected the easier tone of foreign money
markets and the disappearance of the
premium on currency, there were the low-
er rates for call money, the reduction in
the record-breaking January interest and
dividend disbursements were unexpected;
the lower tendency of rates for time
funds, resumption of cash payments by
many cities and the flow of money
toward New York. Notwithstanding
the heavy year-end settlements, the
bank statement to-day showed an in-
crease of \$8,000,000 in reserves com-
pared with a decrease of \$3,250,000 in re-
serves in the corresponding week a year
ago. In the second week of 1929 reserves
had declined \$2,000,000. The report of prop-
erty taxes next week would nearly wipe out
the present deficit and the indications are
that the gain will be greater. With New
York banks in the money market and
willing to supply the demands of cor-
respondence normal conditions in money
markets will speedily result through the
country.

The wheat market was strong during
the week. It closed the year at a slight
decline, but there was an immediate rally
on higher prices abroad and increased
demand for export. The report from Aus-
tralia that the crop there was turning
out better than expected had but little
effect. Cotton closed the week at an in-
crease over the preceding week, despite
the fact that foreign markets and curtailment
of export by India.

The general business situation is quiet,
without lines of activity. The report from
Dun's review, much like machinery
resumed on January 3 and more mil-
lions of new orders were received in many
industries there will continue to be in
reduction in output until the outlook
improves over the preceding week, despite
the fact that foreign markets and curtailment
of export by India.

Louisville clearings decreased \$5,000,000
as compared with the same week a year
ago. Several leading lines of merchandise
are experiencing improvement.

The Editor of the Courier-Journal has
received the following:
"A recent editorial in the Courier-Journal
contains these two passages:
"The spirit underlying prohibition is in
reality the spirit underlying the night-
ride and night-driving. It is intolerance
and proscription rampant."
"On the other hand, proscription is
aggressive. Give it an inch and it will
take an ell. The Anti-Saloon league and
the night-ride are agreed in this, that
they see but one thing, and, because that
they see, they consider it right. Let us
hope that the one will not be able to bring
the City of the Sacred and the City of the
Other has brought upon the State."

"I have been under the impression that
I have been seeking good government, and
the physical and property of the State
by adoption. But I have been trying to do it
by preaching the word of God against
drunkenness, by moral suasion, by wise
temperance legislation and law enforce-
ment. But I have been trying to do it
as those who commit murder and arson
by the Courier-Journal."

"I object to this classification and call
for the proof."
T. S. BUCKINGHAM,
"Supt. Kentucky Anti-Saloon League,
Lexington District."

There are thousands of tobacco-
growers who no more agree with the
night-riders than Mr. Buckingham
agrees with the Carrie Nations—if, in-
deed, he disagrees with the Carrie
Nations—yet, all the same, the spirit
of proscription underlies equally the
night-riding and the saloon-smashing.

Democratic Leading In Kentucky.

Much legislation of a more or less
useful and needful character will come
before the General Assembly of Ken-
tucky, which begins its sessions to-
morrow, and some legislation it may be
of a political character; but the only
business likely to arise having an im-
portant party relation and bearing will
be the election of a United States Sen-
ator.

The Courier-Journal proposes to con-
sider the question with entire freedom
and candor, but without rancor. Of per-
sonal feeling it has none whatever. Yet,
as the whole issue centers in and about
ex-Gov. Beckham, it is impossible to
deal with it adequately without a re-
view of his record in office, his preten-
sions to party leadership and his claim
upon the support of Democrats who
put the present well-being and the fu-
ture attitude of the party above all other
considerations.

If the Courier-Journal were a mem-
ber of the Legislature it would with-
hold its vote from ex-Gov. Beckham
on the following grounds, to-wit:

First—That the defeat and disaster
which have come upon the party are
directly his doing, that he was fully
warned against the acts to which we
owe that defeat and that disaster, and
that no man should be rewarded for
his own wrong-doing.

Second—That during nearly eight
years of Administration as Governor of
Kentucky ex-Governor Beckham used
the great powers entrusted to him not
for the advancement of the State in
prosperity and honor, but for the build-
ing of a personal machine, despotic in
its character, ignoble in its operations
and ruinous to the party interest in its
results.

Third—That the Primary Election un-
der which he demands the nomination
for Senator was a Snap Primary, called
against earnest protest two years
ahead of time, and, as will be shown
on investigation, foul in many of its de-
tails. Features, a great majority of
Democratic constituencies having vot-
ed not for but against the ex-Governor,
including those of the hold-over Sen-
ators which did not vote directly but in-
directly.

Fourth—That a vote of renewed con-
fidence in this gentleman, and the
group of co-workers who surround him
only to do his bidding, is not only in
advance to surrender the State to the
Republicans in the coming Presidential
election, but to establish here a one-
man machine such as dominated New
York under Platt and Pennsylvania
successively under the Camerons and
Quay, stamping beneath its feet all
free and aspiring manhood and all po-
litical volition not emanating from the
central head, and putting aside the hope
of the recovery by popular vote of the
power lost by short-sighted folly, reck-
less extravagance and shameless dis-
regard of honorable obligation.

Fifth—That the vote in the recent
election was the distinct repudiation of
ex-Governor Beckham, and that to en-
trust him with the reorganization of a
party he has shipwrecked, is to drive
away thousands of Democrats who will
never submit themselves to the rule or
ruin policy he has pursued and the
Quay-Platt methods he has introduced
among us, for the first time lowering
the crest of Kentucky in the estimation
of men and relegating the once pow-
erful Democratic party of the State from
the head to the foot of the procession of
States in all National Councils.

The Democratic party of Kentucky
has reached at length the crossing of
the roads where its destination will de-
pend upon reading the sign-board right,
or wrong. The instructions on that sign-
board are perfectly legible. One way
leads to victory and honor, the other to
ignominy and defeat.

Here, waiving the example of Platt in
New York, the story of Cameronism and

Quayism in Pennsylvania is full of
significance and admonition; how the
one-man power, under Simon Cameron,
drew to itself all powers by sheer force
of assertion and corruption; how the
Cameron oligarchy thus created became
synonymous with the Republican party
of the Keystone State; how for thirty
years it stamped the life out of politi-
cal independence and personal char-
acter, and substituted for the will of
the people the will of a cold, crafty and
relentless Boss, sitting in a back room
crushing hopes and breaking hearts,
making at once slaves and slaves; buy-
ing the venal, bullying the weak, baffling
the cunning, the Cameronian chalk-
mark absolute and indispensable; and,
at the end of thirty years, turning over
to another, in the person of the un-
speakable Quay, the iron-bound system
of arbitrary power for twenty addi-
tional years of oppression and pillage.

During all fifty years Pennsylv-
ania produced not one public man of
real eminence; only machine politicians
of the Cameron-Quay brand. If a young
man of genius appeared, the Machine
bought him. If it could not buy him,
it shut him out, or drove him off. In
time, the Democratic party itself became
contaminated along with the Republi-

can party. Men like Cameron and Quay
(shall we say and Beckham?) have no
political convictions; their terms are all
convertible terms; they speak a double
language; their only morality is that
every man has his price; their only
Supreme Being is the Machine, which
was set up in Pennsylvania fifty years
ago by Simon Cameron and is sought
to be set up in Kentucky now by the
head of the firm of Beckham, Haly,
Brown and Company.

It is to rescue Kentucky from such an
abyss that the Courier-Journal makes
this last appeal to the Democrats of
the Commonwealth at large and their
immediate representatives, the Demo-
cratic members of the General Assem-
bly about to convene at Frankfort.

If ex-Governor Beckham be elected a
Senator in Congress, a premium is put
upon machine methods and a franchise
issued to office-brokerage, an indefinite
era of bucket-shop politics is established
among us, and Cameronism and Quay-
ism, under the new style and title of
Beckham, Haly, Brown & Co., is set up
to do in Kentucky what Cameron and
Quay did in Pennsylvania, that is to
extinguish upright and courageous in-
dividuality, to annihilate aspiring in-
tellect, to blot from the Kentucky vo-
cabulary such terms as patriotism, dis-
interestedness and manhood, limiting
the field of official selection to the con-
trol of a one-man power, and seeking to
reduce all conditions to its banal will
and to level all men to its uncaring and
shallow mediocrity.

Governor Beckham found Kentucky
at the head of the column of States.
He has led and left it at the foot of the
column of States. For the first time in
more than a century of glorious his-
tory the finger of scorn has been pointed
at Kentucky, with never a brave and
true man to say it. Instead of the
words, "Valor, Probity, Justice," across
her fair forehead, are written the
words, "The Worst-governed State in
the Union." Yet, nevertheless, with these
things before the eyes of all men, it is
proposed by some men still further to
acclaim this man leader; to crown him
with fresh laurels, to recommit to him,
and his circle of associates, the fate of
a great political brotherhood. Though
he stands discredited in the sight of
great masses of the people and stripped
of every attribute of unselfishness and
successful leadership he may ever have
been thought to possess, he is to be
recommissioned Master of the Situation,
to reward and to punish according
to the bills of lading and the notes
in-hand of the bankrupt firm of Beck-
ham, Haly, Brown & Co. And those
who propose to do this thing have no
better reason to give for doing it than
that the trade-mark is everything, the
contents of the package nothing.

Primary was a snap Primary. But it
must stand. It was a foul Primary.
But it must stand. There is to be no
end of treachery to the spirit of party;
no revision of the party books; no de-
termination of the party assets; no
final accounting, but only an endless
chain of perfidy and pharisaism, mer-
ciless and mercenary, such as under
Cameron and Quay the world with hor-
ror witnessed in Pennsylvania for half
a century.

This is the only issue, Democrats of
Kentucky! And this is the Courier-
Journal's final word upon the subject,
Gentlemen of the General Assembly!
We shall engage in controversy with no
one. We have private cause of quarrel
with no one. The same old blind lead-
ers of the blind may go ahead contin-
uously to obey the orders of the politi-
cal shapers who have done the party
to death; we have no power or party
standing to hinder them; we claim
neither jurisdiction nor authority; but,
if they do, they will fly in the face of
Democratic truth, of the well-being of
the Democratic party and the fair name
of our dear Kentucky, the evil results
of which will outlast the longest span
of living men.

Safety in Kentucky Mines.
The action of one of the State mine
inspectors in closing down a coal mine
until it be made less dangerous for the
miners is commendable, assuming his
position to be based upon actual defects
in the mine. The judgment as to the
safety of a mine must reside in some-
body; the authority to act must rest
in somebody, and while such a right of
judgment and power to act may pos-
sibly be abused some day, full reliance
must be placed in the inspector clothed
with the duty. It is better to err on
the side of safety, anyhow, than of danger.
In case of doubt the safe side is always
at least the safe-side. In the instance at
hand the inspector gave a menace to the
right of the workers. He therefore does
right to close the mine until that
menace can be abated or removed. Ap-
parently the inspector's action was due
to the interest in the subject manifest-
ed by the Governor, who was aroused
by the series of mine disasters in other
States and the lesson they taught of
greater caution and stricter exactions.
This work should be kept up faithfully
and judiciously. Inspection after dis-
aster cannot undo the lamentable re-
sults which an inspection in proper
time might have prevented. Every
mine in the State should be made as
safe as human ingenuity and conscience
can make it. If the steadiest Gen.
Sloum had been subjected to a proper

inspection her burning would not have
been so disastrous to life as it proved.
As between forethought and hindsight
forethought is the far more potential.

A Valuable Coal Field.

Mr. George W. Stone, of the United
States Geological Survey, has made an
important report of a reconnaissance of
a portion of the Eastern coal field of
Kentucky, embodied in the counties of
Pike and Letcher, which has a special
value at this time, when it is being
made accessible by the construction of
a branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio
railroad. The Kentucky Geological Sur-
vey in 1906, published a very valuable
report of the coal deposits in several
other counties of the same field trav-
ersed by the Big Sandy river and its
tributaries, and the present bulletin
contains the results of the Federal
examination comes as a very useful ad-
ditional contribution respecting the
mineral sources of a rich but neg-
lected portion of our coal territory.

Until 1906 Pike county was inaccessi-
ble save by wagons, except during the
prevalence of floods, when steamboats
were enabled to reach Pikeville, the
county seat; but conditions did not
make the mining of coal for commercial
purposes practical. The quality of the
coal in this region, known as the Elk-
horn coal, from a tributary of the Big
Sandy, on which it has its best devel-
opment, has long been known, speci-
mens of it having been exhibited at the
New Orleans Exposition in 1885, show-
ing a thickness of 103 inches. Analysis
proves it to be a very rich bituminous
coal, quite equal as a cooking coal to
the famous Pocahontas coal of West
Virginia. Within the last few years
coal mines have been opened in Pike
county by means of foreign capital,
their output now finding a market by
rail. A year ago the production had
reached 1,000 tons a day.

The coal field examined contains six
workable beds over four feet in thick-
ness and above drainage, as is the whole
field, and all the coal as well as that
specially referred to, is of superior
quality. Mr. Stone's report gives an
analysis of the coal and contains an es-
timate of the quantity for mining in the
several beds, which he places at 800,000,
000 tons. This relates only to the com-
paratively limited field which was ex-
ploited by him. To have a better idea
of the great store of fuel which only
needs additional railroad extension for
its development, it must be borne in
mind that the field extends, with varia-
tion as to number of veins and quality,
the former sometimes more and the lat-
ter of high standard, from the Ohio
river to the Tennessee line, a distance
of over 150 miles.

The lower portion of this great field
has been made productive by the build-
ing of the various branches of the
Louisville and Nashville railroad to Tel-
lico and Cumberland Gap, with num-
erous subsidiary lines, from the mines
thus made accessible coming about one-
third of the commercial product of the
State. Had there been similar exten-
sions of railroads into the Northern
portion of the field there would have
been similar development. But too
much reliance has been placed in the
good faith of the Federal Government as
to its completion of the Blackwater
Navigation of the Big Sandy, which
has made but little practical progress
within more than a quarter of a cen-
tury, since the system was created by
and work on it begun. This experience
gives but little hope of the develop-
ment of this valuable field through that
means. But from the proximity to coal-
less areas northward where there is a
large demand for fuel in manufacturing
industries, there would seem hope for
the early extension of railroads ade-
quate to the development of this rich
field. Already a very marked impetus
has been given to business in the coun-
ties traversed by the Chesapeake and
Ohio extension, and it will be only a
question of time when it will be one of
the richest portions of the State.

Morals of Novelists.

Too much credit can hardly be given
to our literati—taking them as a whole
—for their public morals. Few of the
writers of the present time old-blood-
edly bid for heavy sales by writing
down to the taste of the large element
that will buy whatever is obscene, and
the temptation to a struggling author
of mediocre ability must be ever pre-
sent. What is easier than to write a
"spicy" novel?

Just now an Englishwoman who
came to America and set about, indus-
triously, systematically and intelligently,
to boom the sale of a perfectly in-
sipid book that sells only because of
its reputation for immorality, is reap-
ing a harvest of gold. Possibly her
greatest commercial achievement has
been inciting the good Anthony Com-
stock to military movements. Not
only because Mr. Comstock has hauled
into view a statute against mailing
matter that is "lewd, obscene" and so
forth, and called the attention of the
reading public to the fact that a book
of that kind may be had for a nominal
sum, but also because any virtuous ac-
tivity upon the part of Mr. Comstock
provokes endless humorous discussion
advantageous to the vendor of books,
paintings or "dramatic offerings" against
which he protests, his bustling about
means cash to the author.

A fine of not more than \$5,000 and five
years at hard labor are provided as the
penalty for violating section 2893 of the
revised statutes. The section referred
to, being a section that calls a spade a
spade, is a magnificent advertisement
for the author of a book it is believed to
describe with a fair degree of accuracy.
Of course, the violet-eyed young
woman who wrote the book deals out
to the press any number of photographs
to be published next to the headlines
saying that in the opinion of Mr. Com-
stock she ought to be in the peniten-
tiary. And, of course, the violet-eyed
young woman is in about the same

peril of prison bars as is the virtuous
Comstock himself. An American jury
can be counted upon to endorse pre-
meditated murder when it is done by a
woman who has the wit to come into
court well gowned and well heeled and
make what the vulgar call "goo goo
eyes" at the twelve arbiters of her
fate. Should a violet-eyed young
woman, tricked out in gorgeous apparel
representing the price of the prostitu-
tion of her pen, come into court as the
defendant in a Comstockian proceeding
to stop the sale of a book nothing
would result but square roads of ad-
vertising for the fair defendant. Every-
one knows what were the results of
haling Miss Olga Netherole into court
to give a private performance of Bap-
pho that the court might know the
nature of the public performance.

Surely any writer of books that sell
upon their merits could grind out a
book that would sell upon its obscenity.
The fact that very few of them take
advantage of their commercial oppor-
tunities shows that writer folk are a
very decent set, indeed, and very much
inclined to put forth their best efforts
instead of their worst, contenting them-
selves with modest receipts for legiti-
mate work instead of seeking to wal-
low in wealth won by aiming at the
infraction of the Federal statutes,
and then going about trying to get
free publicity by provoking the wrath
of the respectable element of society.

The Russellville raid was made to hin-
der the prosecution at Hopkinsville by
intimidating the officials and witnesses,
but the only result will be to add new
crimes and new criminals, guilty of open
defiance similar to those at Hopkinsville
and Princeton, and to make it harder for
the tobacco growers in that region ever
to get living prices for their tobacco;
to further damage the State; to in-
crease destruction of values of farms and
all property in that district; to destroy
the tobacco market there; to oppress and
drive the people and to take away their
liberty; to shake their faith in the pro-
tection of the laws and to force capital
and valuable immigration to shun Ken-
tucky, and all this with the least hope
or chance to help the men who formed
these companies, or any of their to-
bacco—(Gov. Wilson).

In referring here to the destruction
of property values the Governor calls
attention to an effect of the "night-
riding" which the offenders have over-
looked. Such lawlessness as they are
practicing is hammering down steady-
ly the values of their own farm lands.
Real estate in a lawless territory can-
not command the price its own quality
might make it worth. While fighting
in this manner to get more
money for their tobacco they are
depreciating their property. They are
affecting property values not only in
their own section, a whole State must
suffer impairment when it appears be-
fore the world as a place where life,
liberty and private property are at the
mercy of incendiaries.

The Courier-Journal has submitted the
lack of judgment—at least, the in-
discrimination—shown in selecting Mr. Bar-
nett as the successor of Mr. Ayres for
the office of Fire Marshal. The impro-
priety of his accepting the appointment
under the circumstances should also
strike Mr. Barnett himself. He is pres-
ent of one of the most formidable asso-
ciations of tobacco growers in the very
sections where much of the lawlessness
of the past months has been perpe-
trated. While he may perform his
duties conscientiously, and while his
association as a body cannot be
held responsible for the outrages,
imagine the anomalous situation of
such an interested person's serving in
the capacity of investigator and prose-
cutor of the members of the tobacco
kuklux. An official who makes such an
appointment "deal" invites the accusation of
playing the game of machine politics,
which puts political trading above
the good of the service. Mr. Barnett
in accepting the appointment puts him-
self in a position which must inevitably
invite criticism, misconception, cen-
sure and, perhaps, political suicide.

After a careful investigation it is im-
possible to decide whether more hard
luck comes to the rich male American
who marries a chorus lady and kills a
man or the rich female American who
marries an English Earl.

There was actually an earthquake in
Jamaica, but the seismograph had ef-
fected so many times that nobody paid
the least attention until the Brown-
town correspondent was heard from.

A noted scientist says that women
who blonde their hair are immoral.
A perfectly safe statement to make to
the Associated Press, but a risky one
to make in a drawing room.

It requires more courage for a peace
army to tackle one planter's wife or
daughter in Central Kentucky than to
burn a city in Logan county, where the
people are peacefully inclined.

A Georgia brewery has been turned
into a pickle factory and innumerable
Georgians are wearing expressions indi-
cating that they are still customers
from force of habit.

Maximilian Harden knows that it is
much safer to Hoch der Kaiser at the
top of one's lungs than to shout the
truth from the bottom of one's heart.

Willis L. Moore has submitted a large
and interesting narrative report contain-
ing, no doubt, 365 times as many bad
guesses as one of his daily reports.

A long time ago Joseph H. Choate
said "the chief industry of the United
States is education." At present it is
investigation.

What a pity there's no Sheridan to
dramatize Count Boni and Prince Hille.
The Lawson party still looks like the
late Col. Jack Falstaff's definition of
fate.

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

Last Call.
All aboard on the Dry Line!
But bring along no rum.
We're going down
To Seward's Town
To stay awhile, by gum!
All aboard on the Dry Line!
We're room, and some to spare.
The first stop will
Be Seward's town.
We drop our smoker there.
All aboard on the Dry Line!
Into the coaches pile.
We're going down
To Seward's Town
To stay a little while.

Rather Harsh.
"I admit the old year may have had its
drawbacks for you."
"Well!"
"But wasn't it a little unkind to ease it
out?"

A Grand Stampede.
"I went to an amateur grand opera last
night."
"How was the score?"
"The bass drummer seemed to have a
safe lead when I left."

Musings.
"All things are comparative," mused a
New York philosopher. "Some men would
consider \$2,000 per year an ample amount
—for cigarette money."

An Old Couple.
But if it be not square for me
Why, what care I how square it be?
(Signed)
Storer
Whitney
Etc., etc.

Extreme Newness.
"I have something new in the way of a
plot for a farce."
"As to how?"
"The action hinges on a case of mis-
taken identity."

A Friend's Views.
"I am going to play Hamlet."
"That's good. The spinning top, which
for one night only."
"Ah, that judgment!"

THE GYROSCOPE AT SEA.
(New York World.)
The chances of the German risks of the
Schlick gyroscope by the Hamburg-
American line forebodes the near prac-
tical use of this invention for averting
the rolling of ships at sea. Experiments
made with the device on the Seebler, a
discarded German torpedo boat, proved its
practicality. The vessel, a converted gun-
boat in a rough sea, being speedily re-
duced from thirty degrees to one degree. It
is the Hamburg Company's intention to
equip its North Sea and Channel boats
with the apparatus. If effective, the
time will be brought near when the
sea will be robbed of one of its terrors.

The idea of the gyroscope is the fam-
ous principle of the spinning top, which
rotates in the same plane and tends con-
stantly to remain upright. As mechan-
ically elaborated the device consists of a
heavy flywheel pivoted on a vertical axis
at high velocity by a turbine me-
chanism. As the vessel rolls the gyro-
scope exerts a contrary pull toward the
center, with the effect of keeping the
equilibrium fairly stable. In the Seebler
experiments the rolling diminished after
a few oscillations to a point where the
vessel, with the effect of keeping the
vessel of larger dimensions rolled heli-
cally in the sea's trough.

The gyroscope is an old astronomer's
toy. A writer in Nature's reveals that
it was used half a century ago to give
steadiness to space compasses. A cen-
tury before that it was the subject of
experiments in England. Dr. Otto Schlick
in last described the theory of its use to
prevent ships from rolling. It has been
applied by Louis Brennan to railway cars
traveling on a single rail at high speed.
It is the basis of the direction gyro-
scope for the invention of which Brennan
has received \$50,000 from the British Govern-
ment.

The gyroscope is perhaps a greater won-
der than the turbine motor, and it is a
few years ago an inventor's dream, and
now the prevailing power of the great
ocean liners and the fastest torpedo-boats
destroys. Its use in the sea is now
secured. A yet greater future
awaits it on land, if its possibilities of
revolutionizing railway transit are real-
ized. In a 20-mile railway tunnel, run-
ning on a single rail, its center of
gravity maintained by a system of fly-
wheels on trunnions, a more chimerical
notion than was wireless communication
across oceans.

ENGLISH MAYORS' SYMBOLS.

[London Chronicle.]
Some of the many symbols of mayor-
alty which have just changed hands are
of greater intrinsic and historic interest
than the civic mace and the golden cord,
generally regarded as the only sym-
bols of chief magistracy. The Mayor
of Lincoln, however, is induced into of-
fice by the finding upon his finger of the
ancient gold ring which his predecessors
have worn for centuries. The ring itself
has also a curious power, for when the
Mayor sends it to any school in the city's
vicinity the schoolmaster is bound to
give his pupils a holiday for the day. At
Chichester the Mayor is similarly married
to his duties by an ancient turquoise ring,
Chichester also wears its Chief Maistrade
overlaid with a golden cord and of of-
fice, while the Mayor of Guildford carries
the stick presented to the borough by
Queen Elizabeth. At York both the Lord
Mayor and the Lady Mayors are
outfitted with the silver-mounted gold
staves which have marked their author-
ity for centuries. Among the official re-
tainers of the Mayor of Rison is the
municipal hornblower, who every night
at 9 o'clock winds three blasts upon this
aged musical instrument before the Mayor's
residence and again at the market cross.

PICTURE TO CURE INSANITY.

(Massillon (O.) Dispatch to N. Y. World.)
The physicians at the State Hospital for
the insane are trying the experiment of
exhibiting to the patients a big painting
of Christ illuminated by electric lights. It
is believed that this concentrated at-
tention of the insane upon this picture
a beneficial therapeutic effect will be pro-
duced which may result in their recovery.
The experiment was made at the re-
ligious services. A big picture, entitled
"Christ Knocking at the Door," a copy of
Hickman's masterpiece, painted by H.
Birkmestorff, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was
placed in the chapel with a battery of
electric lights ready to be concentrated upon
it. After some religious music of an
impressive character the lights were
suddenly turned on to the painting. The
insane were evidently impressed. They
stared at the picture long.

The lights were then turned out, and
there were still longer moments at the doors
of the painting hall, and there always will
be till the foolish superstition dies out.

in supplication toward it and some fell on
their knees and wept.

The physicians at the hospital were well
satisfied with the experiment. They be-
lieve that in the cases of some of the pa-
tients the effect has been most beneficial.

WOMEN IN CARS.

Cut Price Clearance

Men's Suits and Overcoats

Choice

of this season's entire stocks of Norfolk, Russian, Sailor and Double-breasted Suits; and of Reefers and Russian Overcoats, in these four cut-price lots.

\$3.50 and \$4 goods.....\$2.50

\$5 and \$6 goods.....\$3.50

\$6.50 and \$7.50 goods.....\$5.00

\$10 and \$15 goods.....\$7.50

All materials, solid colors and fancy patterns; medium and heavy weights. Lowest cut prices to be made this season.

LEVY'S Third & Market.

Courier-Journal.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL

NDAY.....JANUARY 6, 1908

CHURCHMEN

ongly Favor Plans of

odel License League.

VENTION HERE PROMISES

TO BE SUCCESSFUL ONE.

NY ACCEPTANCES OF INVITATIONS RECEIVED.

ISTER WRITES LETTER.

ceptances of invitations to attend the

tion called by the Model License

for this city, January 21-22, are

received in even greater numbers

was hoped for by the most optimistic

bers of the committee. Every mail

led by Secretary Vanburke, and

great bundles of these letters of ac-

ceptance, nearly a hundred having been

received yesterday.

men prominent in walks of life

from the liquor trade have been

invited to be present and give the

in the benefit of suggestions in

the assembly. Delegates to the

well-known churches of Louisville

other cities have been invited to

be present, and some have been

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NEW CELLHOUSE

Wanted By Trustees of Jeffersonville Reformatory.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSTITUTION IS NOW READY.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK AT CAR-BUILDING PLANT.

MEETING OF ARMY BOARD.

The first annual report of the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville has been issued from the trade school of printing at the institution and is profusely illustrated with half-tone engravings, most of them being of the different shops. Under the old law the reports were made every two years just before the State Legislature convened, so that body could study the needs and make appropriations accordingly, but in 1907 a law was enacted requiring all State institutions to make an annual report. The ending of the fiscal year was also changed from October 31 to September 30, because of which the present report covers only a period of eleven months.

D. J. Terhune, W. H. Hart, Thomas B. Orr and William D. Allison, who compose the Board of Trustees, in their report to Gov. J. Frank Hanly, express satisfaction over the progress the institution has made and commend the discipline. In speaking of future permanent improvements the board says there is little to be done before the institution becomes a self-supporting one should be. The board recommends that an appropriation be made to build a new cellhouse on the east end of the penitentiary, which will cost about \$100,000. It is also recommended that a new building be put up four years ago. If this is done, the report says, there will not be any need of future cell improvements for fifty years.

W. H. Whitaker, superintendent, shows that the institution earned \$110,185.72 during the year ending September 30, 1907, the number of inmates in the different trade schools was 910 out of a total count of 1,173. In the report Superintendent Whitaker says that about 50 per cent. of the inmates who are received are abnormal and make a special study of the methods to turn them into good citizens.

Plans For Abnormals.

They are kept in line, he says, while at the institution, but as soon as released, being abnormal and too weak to maintain themselves, they are again picked up for violations of the law and returned to the institution they left or some other one. As a remedy, Superintendent Whitaker favors a new institution or the enlargement of the Indiana Reformatory or the Indiana State Prison for this class of inmates.

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finished the passenger work now assigned to Jeffersonville is done.

From a source reliable, but not official, it was learned yesterday that all efforts recently made to talk to railroad officials has been without any result so far as securing work is concerned. It is claimed the roads are not even considering repairs to old cars, but have simply come to a standstill, while there is still a large bulk of freight being offered in some localities, especially the West.

M. E. Duncan, who was formerly superintendent of the Jeffersonville plant, and is one of the best salesmen in the country of railroad equipment, is at the head of the sales department of the American Car and Foundry Company, his office being in St. Louis, and he has not been able to secure a contract of any size for weeks. The company is using every effort to secure work, but has not been able to do so.

ARMY BOARD

Will Examine Officers In Line of Promotion.

A meeting of the United States Army Board is to be held in Jeffersonville today, the object being to examine officers in line of promotion. So far as can be learned last night, the only officer who is likely to go before the board will be Col. G. D. Bailey, who ranks as a Quartermaster, and has been at the Government Depot in Jeffersonville for some time. It was rumored some time ago that he was to be transferred to Chicago, but this did not materialize, and at the time Capt. Bailey said if any such change was contemplated it was news to him.

At the time of the rumor there was a story going the rounds to the effect that Col. J. M. Marshall would be sent to Atlanta, Ga., and there was to be a general moving around of the Depot Quartermasters. As Col. Marshall will be retired on account of his age in May, it is now believed he will be permitted to remain in Jeffersonville. He has given up his home in that city, however, and is now living at the Galt House, in Louisville.

The board that will meet in Jeffersonville today consists of Col. J. M. Marshall, who is chairman; two Colonels, one from the Fourth United States Infantry and the other from the Seventh United States Infantry; one surgeon from Fort Thomas and one from Fort Sheridan. Their duties are of a formal nature, and like all Government deliberations, are not to be given out to the public. It is understood the meeting will last only a few hours.

Evangelistic Campaign.

A great evangelistic campaign is to begin in New Albany January 12, and for the remainder of the month there will be meetings held nightly in all of the Protestant churches, together with shop meetings for the workmen in the factories at the noon hour each day, and at the Y. M. C. A. for the business men.

Noted evangelists from other cities will assist in the work, and appear at the various churches. It has been several years since there has been a general revival in New Albany, and it is expected this will be a great success. Preparatory meetings will be held during the coming week.

The pastors of the several churches exchanged pulpits last night, and during the week there will be cottage prayer meetings at the homes of all churches, and the choirs of each will be thoroughly drilled.

Well-Known Men Die.

James G. Scott, a native of Floyd county and a member of one of the pioneer families of Southern Indiana, died at his home in New Albany, Ind., last night, after a long illness.

He was seventy-two years of age, and had been in poor health for some time. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a prominent citizen of New Albany.

His funeral will be held at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Stubb, at 10 o'clock this morning. He is survived by a wife and two daughters.

Another well-known citizen of New Albany, James G. Scott, died last night, after a long illness. He was seventy-two years of age, and had been in poor health for some time.

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